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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

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### NOTES

**Adams, T. S., and Sumner, Miss H. L.** *Labor Problems.* Pp. xv, 579. Price, \$1.60. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

The authors have aimed to furnish "a convenient collection of facts that will facilitate the study and teaching of the American labor problem." In this they have been very successful, and the book is admirably adapted for the purpose. It is written in a broad and sympathetic way, with every effort to state the facts fairly and clearly. Each chapter has a bibliography appended, making possible more extended studies. Although a text-book, much new material relative to the success of profit-sharing and co-operation is presented. By the use of thin paper the publishers have kept the volume in small compass.

The importance attached to this great social movement by thoughtful observers is reflected by the fact that the authors are connected with the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Adams being the assistant professor of Political Economy, while Miss Sumner holds an honorary fellowship in the same department.

It is not a history of organized labor alone, but comprehends such topics as child labor, immigration and other large phases of the subject. To those who would know the facts and catch the spirit of the labor movement, this book is heartily recommended.

**Alden, Percy.** *The Unemployed.* Pp. iv, 199. Price, 1s. London: P. S. King & Son, 1905.

This little monograph is very interesting and suggestive and deserves attention outside of England, though written primarily for English readers. The author advocates the establishment of a government department, compulsory labor bureaus, relief stations, a graded system of labor colonies, etc.

**American Economic Association, Papers and Proceedings of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting.** Part I. Pp. 226. Price (paper, \$1.00). New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

This volume treats of three subjects: Free Trade, Credit and Money, Open versus Closed Shop. These papers and discussions, particularly as regards the last topic, are of great interest and value.

**Anemia in Porto Rico, Report of the Commission for the Study and Treatment of.** Pp. 120, lxxi. San Juan: Bureau of Printing and Supplies, 1904.

No traveler in Porto Rico has failed to note the fearful ravages of anemia. It is a matter of congratulation that it has now been demonstrated beyond

dispute that the cause is not mal-nutrition, but due to the presence of a parasite. This admirable report indicates the possibility of overcoming the disease. The report is printed in both Spanish and English.

**Ashley, W. J.** *The Progress of the German Working Classes in the Last Quarter of a Century.* Pp. xiii, 164. Price, 1s. 1d., (60 cents.) London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1904.

This little book is within easy reach of the class of people for whose use it was expressly written. Like the other writings of Professor Ashley, it is very readable. In brief, it is a collection of evidence as to the well-being of German working classes. A contrast of the living conditions of English workers with those in Germany, shows the former to be in a far poorer state than the latter. It is the intention of the author to show that protection has been by no means bad for Germany, for he thinks the working classes better off to-day than they were a generation ago, hence, by implication it ought to be a good thing for England. However, he does not commit himself to any definite policy, proceeding only to scholarly examination of evidence. The reader is thus left to draw his own conclusion as to which is the better, free trade or protection; and if he has followed the author even fairly well, he is rather sure to conclude that the latter is the better policy so far as the laboring class is concerned.

**Ashmore, Sidney G.** *The Classics and Modern Training.* Pp. vi, 159. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905.

The author, who is professor of Latin Language and Literature in Union University, pleads for the classics which he thinks are not receiving due attention at the present time.

**Avery, Elroy McKendree.** *A History of the United States and its People from the Earliest Records to the Present Time.* Vol. I. Pp. xxxii, 405. Price, \$6.25. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company, 1904.

See "Book Reviews."

**Bureau of American Ethnology.** Twenty-second Annual Report. Part II. Pp. 372. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904.

This volume contains an extremely valuable contribution to our knowledge of Indian life. The chief paper is a description of the Hako, a Pawnee ceremony, by Alice C. Fletcher, who was assisted by an educated Pawnee, James R. Murie; the music of the songs being transcribed by Edwin S. Tracy.

**Capen, Edward Warren.** *The Historical Development of the Poor Law in Connecticut.* Vol. XXII. *Columbian Studies in History, Economics and Public Law.* Pp. 520. Price, \$3.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1905.

This is a careful study of the Connecticut laws from 1634 down to 1903. The state presents an excellent field for such investigation by virtue of the great development of the towns as compared with state and county. Experience has shown that while the town system brings local responsibility, the unit is too small in many ways. Since 1837, therefore, the activity of the state has increased. To-day the towns really block the plans proposed to dis-

strict the state, while the uneven quality of the work done for the various needy classes is open to criticism. The history is interestingly set forth, each statement of fact is verified by references, and the volume rendered more useful by indices and bibliography. The volume should instruct not only legislators of Connecticut, but of other states as well. Dr. Capen is to be congratulated upon his excellent monograph.

**Colquhoun, Archibald R.** *Greater America*. Pp. xii, 436, with Maps and Diagrams. Price, \$2.50. New York: Harper Brothers, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**Cosentini, François.** *La Sociologie Génétique*. Pp. xviii, 205. Price, 3f.75. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1905.

This little volume is a study of pre-historic social life and thought, and gives in brief compass an excellent resumé of what is known and believed of early man and his institutions. A bibliography accompanies each chapter. The author, a professor in the University of Brussels, takes at times rather advanced positions, but his interpretation of the results of recent archaeological and ethnological researches is most interesting.

**Deecke, W.** *Italy*. Translated from the German by H. A. Nesbitt. Pp. xii, 485. Price, \$5.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

Professor Deecke's *Italy* is a monumental piece of painstaking German scholarship. It is a study, primarily economic, somewhat similar in scope to Shaler's *United States*. It differs in that it is all done by one man, and is all done carefully and well. The illustrations are good, the maps are excellent, and the range of information, including geology and art, is sufficient to satisfy the wants of the man of affairs and the student of economic conditions. It is a piece of careful scientific work such as one rarely meets outside of Germany, though the multitude of facts presented occasionally makes hard reading.

**Ferraris, Carlo F.** *L'Amministrazione Locale Inglese nel suo Ordinamento Generale*. Pp. 49. Roma: Nuova Antologia, 1904.

**Fish, Carl Russell.** *The Civil Service and Patronage*. (Harvard Historical Studies.) Pp. xi, 281. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

**Flanders, Henry.** *An Exposition of the Constitution of the United States*. Fifth Edition. Pp. xii, 326. Philadelphia: T. and J. W. Johnson & Co., 1904.

This is a new and enlarged edition of a little book designed to afford a convenient manual for the use of students of the Constitution of the United States. Each provision of the Constitution is intelligently explained under an appropriate heading and in the light of its historical origin, authoritative judicial interpretation and the well-established precedents. It is in a sense an elementary treatise on constitutional law, but is intended rather for the lay reader than the professional student. As such it is one of the clearest and most useful of the briefer manuals that has appeared.

**Fox, Wilson.** *Second Report on Wages, Earnings and Conditions of Employment of Agricultural Labourers in the United Kingdom.* (Labour Department, Board of Trade.) Pp. xii, 263. Price, 2s. 9d. London: Darling & Son, 1905.

**Hobhouse, L. T.** *Democracy and Reaction.* Pp. viii, 244. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

**Hollis, John Porter.** *The Period of Reconstruction in South Carolina.* (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXIII, Nos. 1 and 2.) Pp. 129.

This is a valuable monograph on the early history of the reconstruction period in South Carolina and constitutes the first installment of a projected comprehensive history of the entire reconstruction movement in that state. The present monograph attempts to show the economic and political effects of the Civil War on South Carolina, the chief features of the constitution of 1865, the failure of reconstruction under that constitution, the events leading up to the convention of 1868 and the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina.

**Horton, Isabelle.** *The Burden of the City.* Pp. 222. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1905.

This little volume is intended as a text-book in the Home Mission Study Course. It is strongly evangelical, but is free from cant. The author has a deal of shrewd insight into human nature and much knowledge of social conditions. The style is interesting and the contents suggestive. Each chapter has a bibliography.

**Hubbard, Arthur J., and Hubbard, George.** *Neolithic Dew Ponds and Cattleways.* Pp. xii, 71. Price, \$1.25 or 3s. 6d. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

This little volume deals with certain aspects of the life of neolithic man in England as revealed in the fortified hill—encampments of the Southern downs. The argument turns upon the question of the water supply of the neolithic herdsman, who, exposed as he was to the attacks of wild animals as well as of human antagonists, found it necessary to make provision for watering his herds while securing them from attack. This was done, the authors maintain, by the construction of fortified dew-ponds in close proximity to the settlement, with which they communicated by means of well made cattleways. The fact that these dew-ponds communicate with some of the enclosures is adduced as additional evidence of their having been contemporaneous with the earthworks. The entire water supply for man and beast was derived from these dew-ponds, the construction of which involved in some cases as much labor as that of the earthworks themselves. The suggestion here indicated and dealt with in a candid spirit by the authors, is an interesting one and one which commends itself for further investigation. The half-tone illustrations made from photographs are admirable, and altogether the book is one to be read with interest and profit by everyone at all interested in the evidence relating to our ancestors of the stone age.

**Juncos, Manuel Fernandez.** *Compendio de Mora para las Escuelas.* Pp. 84. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1904.

**Lahontan, Baron de.** *New Voyages to North America.* Two volumes. Pp. xcii, 797. Price, \$7.50 net. Limited numbered edition, \$18.00. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1905.

This interesting account of the life of a French adventurer in America, with its strange mingling of fact and fiction, its descriptions of Indian life and customs, forms the fourth of the American reprints being issued by A. C. McClurg & Co. The editorial work has been done by Reuben Gold Thwaites, who contributes the introduction, while Victor Hugo Paltsits, of the Lenox Library of New York, has prepared an extensive bibliography. The original title pages, maps and illustrations are reproduced.

The English version of 1703 is the one here given and its rarity may be inferred from the fact that no complete edition has appeared since 1735. The present volumes will be a welcome addition to libraries and collections of Americana. The binding is uniform with earlier volumes of the series.

**Lamprecht, Karl.** *What is History?* Five Lectures on the Modern Science of History. Translated from the German by E. A. Andrews. Pp. ix, 227. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

Under this rather extravagant translation of the original title Mr. Andrews introduces to the English reader a series of five lectures delivered by Professor Lamprecht, and published in Germany at Freiburg in 1904 as "*Moderne Geschichtswissenschaft.*"

In the first lecture Professor Lamprecht discusses the gradual evolution of historic writing through the stage in which interest centres largely or exclusively in individuals or special phases of human activity, into the stage where these are subordinated and the emphasis is laid upon the collective culture or civilization of that vast corporation of individuals which make up a nation at any particular time. Examples of the former are genealogies, epics and political histories of the type of Ranke and Sybel. Of the latter the histories of civilization afford a crude example. Till the seventies the new tendency was still in its infancy, but during the last decades the rise of sociology and anthropology has given it a new impetus. Historians began to recognize the duty of studying the complex phenomena of the socio-psychic life. The first step in this direction naturally led to the analysis of the phenomena associated with the existence of great communities of men, that is, nations. Next came the study and determination of socio-psychic eras within this domain. The first good instance of this appears in Burckhardt's "History of the Culture of the Renaissance," in which the great psychic difference between the Middle Ages and the period of higher culture is admirably set forth. More recently the attempt to make a statement of the course of a whole series of cultural ages was made by Lamprecht himself in his "German History."

The other lectures deal with some of the basic problems connected with this method, particularly the mechanism of the great socio-psychic movement. This affords the author an opportunity of correcting and modifying some of

the theories and statements of his "German History," which time and Mr. Lamprecht's critics have plainly shown to be untenable.

Space does not permit a searching analysis of the work. It is in the main an elaboration of the views expressed by the author and his admirers in the controversy over "*Was ist Cultur-Geschichte?*" excited by the publication of his history of Germany and the queries it aroused. Unfortunately the book abounds in abstruse terminology borrowed from psychology and kindred sciences, giving to the ideas a decidedly original appearance, when as a matter of fact they are only old friends in a new dress.

**List, Friedrich.** *The National System of Political Economy.* Pp. xlv, 366. Price, \$2.00. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1904.

The fiscal controversy in England has been the occasion for the reappearance of several classical treatises of a more or less polemic character, and there is nothing particularly surprising or noteworthy therefore in the reissuing of this book, the most celebrated of them all. Coming as it did just at the time when the inductive or historical school was emerging out of the revolt from the system of natural liberty, List's system is interesting reading to the student of the development of economic thought, especially in that his revolt carried him to a further extreme than was the case with those who cared more for methods of investigation. "I would indicate," says List, "as the distinguishing characteristic of my system, nationality." And herein he differed sharply and decisively with the various systems of natural liberty, and between these he was not very careful to discriminate. In this, too, as Schmoller and others have pointed out, he was a better spokesman for his times than were Adam Smith and his successors. Whatever one's opinion of his convictions, his courage of utterance commands the admiration of all. His formative influence upon opinion in this country was not exceeded perhaps by that of any other writer upon the same subjects.

An introductory essay by Professor J. Shield Nicholson is a sufficient safeguard against the readers forgetting the inapplicability of his arguments to England at the present time.

**McClain, Emlin.** *Constitutional Law in the United States.* Pp. xxxviii, 438. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

In this book Justice McClain has attempted to cover the whole field of American constitutional law, not only from a purely legal point of view, but also more or less philosophically and historically, within the limits of a college text-book of 365 pages. Appendices giving the text of Magna Charta, the English Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and the Constitution, make up a volume, all told, of 420 octavo pages.

The book does not make the conventional division between the Federal government, on the one hand, and state and local governments, on the other, but considers the powers of government, both state and national, from several more or less logically distinct standpoints. This will be best indicated by an enumeration of the eight main topics selected for treatment. They are: "System of Government," "Organization of Government," "Legislation," "Exec-

utive Power," "The Judiciary," "The States and Territories," "The Relation of the Individual to the Government," "Civil Rights."

Covering in a cursory way so vast a field, the book is necessarily in many respects unsatisfactory. It has, however, the decided merit of containing a selected general bibliography, topical bibliographical references for each chapter, an analytical table of contents, and a fairly satisfactory index. These mechanical excellencies render the volume an extremely usable one.

**McKinley, Albert Edward.** *The Suffrage Franchise in the Thirteen English Colonies in America.* (Publications of the University of Pennsylvania. Series in History, No. 2.) Pp. v, 518.

See "Book Reviews."

**McVey, Frank L.** *Modern Industrialism.* Pp. xiii, 300. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1904.

According to the author's statement this is an attempt to condense six volumes into 300 pages. He thinks that the future state is foreshadowed in present industrial society. The social problems of which America from her richness has the greatest burden, must be solved in the light of its teachings. He then states these teachings by telling the familiar story of the English industrial revolution and the rise of Germany and the United States.

Then follow descriptions of some conspicuous mechanisms of industry and commerce with the resulting achievements. The last third of the book is devoted to the problem of the relation of government to industry. In this part the railway is considered at greatest length, but the discussion does not equal that given by Johnson in "American Railways."

The book on the whole is well written, but its wide scope makes it but a brief introduction to the subjects treated. Parts of it are suited for use in high schools and lower college classes.

**Molinari, G. de.** *The Society of To-Morrow.* Pp. xlviii, 230. Price, \$1.50 net. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

The author of this prophecy of political and economic organization is not an unknown "dealer in futures." In 1844 he published a forecast of the social effect of railroad development on the mobility of labor and proposed a "bourse du travail" to correspond with the stock exchange and to furnish laborers with daily quotations of the highest prices of all classes of labor in different parts of the country, while rapid and cheap transportation enabled him to go where he could compete for the best paid work. Fifty years later the Bourse du travail was established in France, but M. de Molinari's view of the economic influence of the railroad on the laborer was not wholly realized. "The Society of To-Morrow" is a peace essay, with appropriate introductions, fore-words and hind-words by noted apostles of peace, and tries to picture things as they will be when the competitive struggle becomes wholly intellectual rather than physical. Hodgson Pratt, Frederic Passy and Edward Atkinson contribute to the volume which is rendered in good English by P. H. Lee Warner, who translated it from the French.



**Patterson, C Stuart.** *The United States and the States Under the Constitution.* Second Edition. Pp. xli, 347. Price, \$4.00 net. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson, 1904.

See "Book Reviews."

**Quaintance, H. W.** *The Influence of Farm Machinery on Production and Labor.* (Publication of American Economic Association. Third Series, Vol. V, No. 4.) Pp. viii, 106. Price, 75 cents. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

**Rand, McNally & Co.** *New Imperial Atlas.* Pp. 172. Price, \$2.50. Chicago and New York, 1905.

This is an excellent popular atlas containing colored maps of all countries with large scale maps of the states and territories of the United States and Canada. The statistics are based upon the latest censuses. There is a very useful marginal index upon all the maps.

**Reformer's Year Book, 1905.** Pp. 272. Price, 1s. London: "The Echo," 1905.

This valuable little manual of things social in England, formerly known as the Labor Annual, may be secured in America from "The Comrade," 11 Cooper Square, New York City.

**Ripley, W. Z.** *Trusts, Pools and Corporations.* Pp. xxx, 477. Price, \$1.80. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1905.

"Trusts, Pools and Corporations" proves to be a compilation of articles by various writers, arranged primarily with a didactic purpose. It differs from most compilations, or reprints in this particular. In other words, it is an attempt to apply the "case" method to the study of corporations, as a desirable supplement to the theoretical and historical treatises thereupon.

It is by no means easy for such a book to avoid the appearance of having been merely put together to sell. To be sure, the case method is no experiment, and there is no hardihood shown in its application in the present instance, and doubtless the book will prove a valuable adjunct to the equipment of the student. But a further compilation and classification of cases would have been more reassuring to the student. An excellent beginning has been made, and it is to be hoped that Professor Ripley will carry the idea further in a later edition, a work for which his eminent services on the Industrial Commission have so well qualified him.

**Scruggs, William L.** *The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics.* New Edition. Pp. vi, 380. Price, \$1.75. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1905.

Information concerning Spanish America is much needed and much in demand. People are beginning to realize that there is a problem to master before we really understand these neighbors who are looming steadily larger on our international horizon. Mr. Scruggs helps us toward this solution in the new edition of his book on Colombia and Venezuela. He gives us the ripe fruit of over a quarter of a century of residence and observation in those countries. He tells us about everything he has learned, history, politics, geography and travel, and includes boundary disputes and the latest episodes of the Panama situation.

**Smith, J. Russell.** *The Organization of Ocean Commerce.* Pp. viii, 153. Price, \$1.50 paper; \$1.75 boards. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1905. (John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, selling agents.)  
See "Book Reviews."

**Smith, William Benjamin.** *The Color Line.* Pp. xv, 261. Price, \$1.50 net. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1905.

The author is a professor at Tulane University. He believes that there are but two possible solutions to the negro problem, amalgamation or extinction of the weaker race. The greater part of the volume is devoted to proving that the negro is hopelessly inferior in every way to the Caucasian, and that he is doomed to certain extinction. The author sees no ray of hope, even if Booker Washington's plans were generally adopted. "But that the average of the negro, both moral and physical, has fallen and is falling measurably under all endeavors to lift him up is a fact that shines out clear in the light of the foregoing statistics." The argument is largely rhetorical and contributes nothing to our knowledge of what is going on. Any evidence favoring the negro is either ignored or explained away. The full-blooded negro is bad enough, but far worse is the mulatto. With the author's desire to prevent the blending of the races the whites both north and south are in hearty accord. No evidence is presented, however, to show to what extent such an amalgamation is taking place. The book abounds in extreme statements, and save to those who are certain that they know the future, will create doubt rather than conviction. As a plea of an intelligent partisan the book has value, but otherwise is not to be compared with the recent volume of Mr. T. N. Page, who holds very similar views.

**Sociological Papers.** Issued by the Sociological Society (England). Pp. xviii, 292. Price, \$4.00. London and New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

The Sociological Society is to be congratulated upon its first volume. Most of the papers included were presented before the society during 1904, and are accompanied by numerous communications from various students upon the subjects discussed. The book is welcome not merely because of the excellent papers, but also because of the light it throws upon the headway sociology is making in England. The new society, which already has a goodly membership of prominent men, aims to further the study of social phenomena.

In the introductory chapter Mr. James Bryce advocates increased attention in university and other circles to social problems. The paper of Mr. Francis Galton on *Eugenics* (in sturpiculture) has attracted favorable notice. The author holds that the human stock is as susceptible to improvement as any other. It is indicative of the English situation that Mr. V. V. Branford finds it necessary to devote some twenty-four pages to an historical apology for the word *sociology*, but the account is interesting. Professor Patrick Geddes contributes a stimulating discussion of "Civics, as Applied Sociology," while Dr. E. Westermarck tells of "The Position of Women in Early Civilization." There is an account of an English agricultural village by Mr. Harold Mann, in which it is shown that the standard of living is lower than in

London. There are also two good papers on the relation of sociology to the social sciences, by Mr. V. V. Branford and Professor Durkheim.

The volume is well printed on excellent paper and will be of interest to all students of sociology.

**Stangeland, Charles E.** *Pre-Malthusian Doctrines of Population.* (Columbia University Studies in Political Science, Vol. XXI, No. 3.) Pp. 356. Price, \$2.50. New York: Columbia University Press. The Macmillan Company, agents, 1904.

This volume bears the sub-title, "A Study in the History of Economic Theory," and such it is. It is a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. The author considers the population question as one of the most important in economics, and he has collected with great care the ideas of writers from times of early Greece down to Malthus. References are always given and the writers quoted verbatim or paraphrased.

Arranging the doctrines chronologically, the author puts them in the following groups:

I. The primitive attitude, usually taking the form of religious veneration of the procreative powers.

II. The Greek view, which held the sexual relation in strict subordination to the ends of the city state.

III. The Roman policy of stimulating population in order to expand the state.

IV. The mediæval Christian concept emphasizing celibacy.

V. The humanists, who sought the regulation of population in imitation of classical views.

VI. The individualistic and the anti-ascetic attitude of the reformation.

VII. The mercantilist attitude, favoring increase of population as a prerequisite to national power.

VIII. The scientific attitude based upon a study of the relation between population and the food supply.

The author shows that all of Malthus' ideas had been anticipated by earlier writers. The volume will be welcomed by students.

**Varlez, Louis.** *Les Salaires dans l'Industrie Gantoise.* (Royaume de Belgique Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail.) Pp. cxlv, 239. Price, 3.50f. Bruxelles: J. Lebègue et Cie., 1904.

**Wack, Henry Wellington.** *The Story of the Congo Free State.* Pp. 634, xxv. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905.

The king of the Belgians and the administration of the Congo Free State have found an ardent champion in Mr. H. W. Wack, F. R. G. S., of the New York bar. His book, "The Story of the Congo Free State," is a large volume well and profusely illustrated, giving a general account of Congo affairs and conditions. It seems to have been written by a stay-at-home. The author claims that English rubber interests are opposed to the Belgians and are pushing a false campaign of calumny against them. Mr. Wack frankly admits that he went to the King of Belgium and secured the data from official documents to write the "true" story of "a great colonizing under-

taking founded upon modern social science." He disclaims any desire to whitewash the situation, and says he is in no wise influenced by the courtesies shown him by the Belgians. His refutation of the British charges is so violent that, considering the sources of his information, the argument is not convincing. The volume deserves attention, for many valuable facts are presented.

**Wallace, Dillon.** *The Lure of the Labrador Wild.* Pp. 339. Illustrations and maps. Price, \$1.50 net. Chicago: F. H. Revell Company, 1905.

This fascinating journal of the expedition into the unknown regions of Labrador, conducted by the lamented Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., who lost his life on the trip, has already passed into its second edition. The story is simple and pathetic, yet withal appeals to some of the deepest instincts of man. It is one of the most interesting accounts of exploration we have seen, and will be enjoyed by all who read it.

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#### REVIEWS

**Avery, Elroy McKendree.** *A History of the United States and its People from Their Earliest Records to the Present Time.* Vol. I. Pp. xxii and appendix, 405. Price, \$6.25. Cleveland: Burrows Brothers Company, 1904.

This is the first volume of a history of the United States, to appear in twelve volumes. The period covered by the present volume is the "Period of Discovery."

"Twenty years ago," the prospectus says of the publishers, "they recognized the urgent need for a really excellent popular history of the United States, one that should be: first, trustworthy, without being a mere mass of documents; second, complete or extended enough to be more than a mere skeleton, devoid of all flesh and blood of personal interest; third, so lucidly written that its clearness of expression should make it as interesting as a novel; fourth, liberally mapped; fifth, instructively illustrated, beautifully printed and sumptuous. Dr. Avery has devoted years of study to supplementing clearness of telling with correctness of statement and a true philosophic historical perspective."

So much for origin. As to method: "Dr. Avery has built his narrative upon the foundations laid down by others, often, however, being forced to go or to send to the fountain head." It is stated elsewhere that the twenty-second chapter was originally written by James Mooney, of the Smithsonian Institute. That the material for the second chapter also came from that institution; and that the chapters on the Coronado Expedition and those on the Spanish Explorations, "besides the general critical readings they received were further examined by George Parker Winthrop, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.; Frederick Webb Hodge, editor of the *American Anthropologist*, and Frank Heywood Hadden, of Lawrence, Kans., all specialists upon this subject. What we have, in short, at least in chapters specifically mentioned above—and they